ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

PEACE!

End of the Paris Conferences and the European War.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

Beduction in the Rates of Interest by the Banks of England and France,

The Collins mail steemship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arred at this port at half past 11 o'clock yesterday morn-She left Liverpool at a quarter past 9 c'clock on

day morning, 2d tust. ica arrived at Liverpool at 4 P. M. on Monday, March 31. When off Holytead the Africa made a signa to the shore: "No tidings of the Pacific"-an announcand London, and served to extinguish the hopes of the sanguine in regard to the safety of the missing

ed in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris aled. Three or four weeks must e apse ere ca ifications of the treaty can be exchanged. Details of adjustment lowed up all minor subjects of news.

The official announcement hat the treaty of peace as at last been executed will be received with almost ersal satisfaction, although with little emotion tions for peace were first suggested, up to the time when the formal treaty was signed, scarce'y any one, the gravely reflected on the matter, enter: sined much oubt as to what the issue would be.

se may be said to have excited comparatively Hitle ation, the circumstances attending it are already

city, and with a full knowings of what the that the treaty which has just been concluded ned satisfactory by inis country and by that by the stipulations of the treaty the integ rity and independence of the Tarkish Empire-that is to as arrangements can effect that purpose; that the dille, on the one band, it has put ac end to a war which

ognise the first fruits of peace to the general news of rate of discount from six to five per ceut, and the Bank o and is reported to be about to make a similar reduc-

districts are also satisfactory.

In the English House of Commune, on April 1, Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. Cobdee, said he would make inquiry at the Foreign Office when the correspondce with the United States on the Central American question would be ready. The Foreign Office had been ch occupied with other me ters lawy, and that would

mount for the delay.

The La Plate arrived at Southampton, (Kng.,) on March freight \$45,000 for the dividence, use used in the total ant of silver dollars; \$400,916 gold and gold dust, \$11,240 plata peirs, 2,320,377 silver dollars, and 92,434

es of the war, will be sent, now that peace has been nded, to the Cape of Good Hope. At the Cape, they will garrison the colony, and officers and men will receiv its of land for their military services.

Advices from Berlin, of March 31, say: -Our Berlin derick William with the Princess Royal of England. The Prince will visit England at the conclusion of the spring Accounts have, at Trieste, March 30, been received of the death of Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria.

Trieste advices, same date, say: - Many of the Japanese

made use of a silver-gilt inkstand specially ordered for the occasion. The inkstand is decorated in the style of the first empire, and cost not less han 11,000f.

The Liverpool Albion of March 29 says:—

The total number of passengers who have sailed from this port for the United States and the Australian colonies during the past month has been 6,618—a less number than in any corresponding ments for he past four years. 6,226 proceeded to the United States in cleves ships, 16 of whom were cable and 5,212 steerage passengers. Of these 1,600 were Engine, 20 Shotch, 3,119 Irish, and 224 natives of other countries, chiefly genomens. Only four ships of an aggregate tennage of 5,777 tons have sailed for the Australian colonies, carrying in all 1,300 passengers, 759 being Engish, 125 Shotch, 459 Irish, and 24 natives of other countries.

The London Chronicle of March 31 areas.—

The London Chrowicle of March S1, says.—
A great experiment, attended with the most estifiatory results, was tried a few cays ago as Vincennes, in the presence of General Labitte and the officers of the ort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may therefore now be considered as the sole mutive power honoserward to be used. A result mostar was fired by the present of the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke or noise. The same power can, it comes, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined entirely to supercede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustible. A vessel propelled by this power is said to saim the water like a sird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The avenue had already petitized for a line of steamers from LiOrient to Norfolk, in the Unice States, which massage he promises to accompile in eight and forty nous?

The Liverpool cotton market has been strengthened by the peace news, and prices have advanced on low 3.d., mostly %d., with sales of 24,000 bales during the cluding 6,000 on speculation. Middling Orleans quoted at 6d.; middling Mobile and upland, 5%d. Total sales of the ng 9,500 to speculators and exporters. In Manches-

Present quotations are called—for wheat, red, 9s. 6d. a. 10s. 10.; white, Ds. a 11s. 6d per 70 lbs.; Western Canaj flour, 30s. a Sts.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35s. a 36s per bbl. White Indian corn, top price, 30s.; mixed and

still hold cit, but holders show no disposition to give way in prices, and the business is, therefore, quite in rotail. since last acrices. Considerable recent arrivals of bacon prices, ranging from 52s. 6d. a 54s. to 56s. Lard quiet at 54s. a 55s., pending the landing of recent large arrivals. Tallow steady, at late quetations.

Since the declaration of peace the upward movement in the funds has been steady and decided, consols ad-vancing gradually to 93%, at which quotation they close.

LONDON, April 1, 1856.

The Conclusion of Peace in Europe-Signature of the Irea-ty-Ite Conditions-Views Taken of Them by the War Party in England-Preparations for Re-embarising the The great fact which I have to communicate to you by

the present mail is the signing of the treaty of peace at

past 11 o'clock, and remained sitting til a quarter-past 12. The Emperor presided, and gave his last instruc-tions, and Count Walewski returned to his offinial residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They assembled in the Salle des Conferences before half-pest 12, and after their places during the Conferences. Orowds of people the Foreign office to see the Plenipotentiaries pass marks of great respect from the people. The moment the signatures were completed the expected signal was given, and the cannon from the espianade of the Inva-lides proclaimed the news before the Plenipotentiacies

On this day, forty-two years ago, was fough: the battle of Paris, the last act of the great drama of which Europe was the theatre; and on the following day the Russians extered the capital, and dictated terms of peace where bre and cheerless, the allies entered Paris. That France

Orders have been sent to the transport squadron at Toulen to be ready to proceed to the Black Sea to bring

home the troops.

The following are some particulars relative to the important act of signing the treaty of peace:—

The draft of the general treaty of peace drawn up by the Camitie de Rédection naving, in the sisting of saturday, obtained the sauction of the Congress, the Pienipotentianies of the contracting Powers must the art day, as already stated, to proceed to the format act of affiring their signatures to the document. M. Feuillet de Cambes, chief of the protocol department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had sausad seven copies of the treaty, written on parchreent, to be prepared and placet on the table of the conterences. In such a manner that each copy was put before the Pienipotentiaries of the government by which it is to be ratified. After the text of the seven copies had been carefully compared, the Pienipotentiaries in the alphabetical order of their respective conducties it was at this moment that the Emperor was informed by electric telegraph that the treaty of peace was signed, and His Majosty sent back word to the moment that the Emperor was informed by electric telegraph that the treaty of peace was signed, and His Majosty sent back word to the moment that the Emperor was informed by electric telegraph that the treaty of peace was signed, and His Majosty sent back word to the moment of the Congress that he would be reacy to receive them after they had concluded their task. But, atthough the mare act of affixing their signatures occupied the Pienipotentiaries but anyther protocol, had to affit their intitate to the different paragraphs, the whole number of such minor signatures being it is said, 38. The Pienipo entitaries agned in siphabetical order. In this manner, each contracting lower signs direct the copy reserved for their government, and then the other Pienipotentiaries algued in siphabetical order. In this manner, each contracting lower signs direct the copy reserved for their government, and then the other Pienipotentiary immediately attached the private seal of each Plenipotenti

but the anti-peace party are very in Ignant, even before the terms of the treaty are known. The Sun, one of their At l'aris joy is universal. The Times, in a leader to day, gives a slap at the United States, whilst joining choras

gives a slap at the United States, whilst joining chorus in the general rejoicing. It says:—

All Europe is now resounding with the grateful notes of peace. Every State rejoices in the event wolch secures "the integrity and independence" of a weak people against the schemes of a powerful neighbor. We trust the triumph will not be marred, the hymn of praise jarred and the universal judgment defied, by the appearance of a new dictator in the Western hemisphere, as imperious, as egolistical, as resolved to give its ewn law to the world, and as certain to be brought under the world's law, as that which has just made its timely submission to a European Congress.

From to-day's money article you will see that there is a general rise in public securities.

Though the exact terms of the treaty just agreed upon

are not known, the fact that the terms are the same in substance as those embraced in the Esterhazy ultimatum denotes that Russia has made concessions which she never would have made before the war. The third point, as you are aware, implies a material

ge arantee—the neutralization of the Back Sea—the only high road to Constantinople for a Russian Sect. Russia which is to become a commercial sea, with European con-suls in its ports. On the land side, the Danubian Principalities are to form a barrier egalast any further attempt at aggression by Russia.

The first point has a moral, political, as well as a gene in the internal administration of Turkey, watch in ter on

The Emperor Alexander II. has solemnly declared that he renounces sincerely and completely the traditions the extension of the Russian empire in the East. The second point guarantees the freedom of the navi-

gation of the Danube.

The fourth guarantees the immunities and privileges

The fifth point was less open. It concerns Nicolaiess, which will be dismantled, the Aland Islands, Bomarsund, &c. All these points have been satisfactorily settled.

The following are the latest items of news:—

A Berne letter states:—Orders have been received from England to suspend the enrolmen: in Switzeriand for the British Foreiga Legion. The operations of recruitment are in full activity. 100 men have been sent to the depot during the last week.

The Patric says:—We have been informed that in order to accelerate as much as possible the movements of the vessels which are to convey back to France the personnel and matériel of our army in the East, Admiral Trehamset is to remain at Kamiesch with the line of-sattle ship Bretsgue; Rear Admiral Odet Pellion is to proceed to Constantuople; Rear Admiral Fenand, now on his vay from Brest to Toulon, will repair to Matta, where he is to hoist his tisg on board the Pailinure; and Captain Darrican is to be appointed superior commander of the French navy at Meselna. Finally, Rear Admiral Blues Wilsumer has been instructed to send to Milo, in the same capacity, one of the officers of the station on the Greek const.

Berney, March 20, Evening.

Relates of artillery have appeared a. T. Evening.

dra and Genoa the news of the conclusion of peace.

Kim, March 30, 1856.

The Firefly corvette has arrived here from Faround fibe is bound to England with pressing despatches for the Agmiralty from Commoders Watson. The English

The question of Italy, and the final settlement for the organization of the Danubian Principalities, will be discursed in the after Congress.

question into the shade. The Times, however keeps up its series of articles on the subject.

Conclusion of Peace—Incidents Following its Announcement—General Rejoicings and Illuminations—Ominous Accident at the British Embassy.

The profound silence is at least.

of the Invalides are at this moment procisiming with a voice of thurder that the spell of war is broken—that peace reigns from the Keep of Windsor and the gilded halls of the Tuileries to the copper domes of the Kremlin. The day is remarkably fine. Saving a sharp northwor by of July; and so long as the sun did shine, when Those great highways, then, of pleasure, the Champs Ely-sees, the Place de la Concorde, the beautiful quay of the with a population and a stream of princely equipages a backing luxury that renders their owners only less en-viable, perhaps, than the birds of the air—boom! boom! boom! suddenly roar cut those historic messengers from the Invalides, whose voices in other days have told such

proverb. A general expectation prevailed that such would have been the case yesterday; but the public were of exceeding sturdiness on the part of Aalt Pacaa, of up the necessary preparations for an illumination, as if assured that the delay was simply that of a few hours. It was known everywhere that a plume had been plucked from the pinion of an eagle, and, after could bring to the task, lay, covered with a c-ystai dome, at the palace of the Tui eries, thir ting for the ink that should enable it to ratify the bond that was to lock Ruscians, Austrians, Prussians, Turks, Saroimans, English

arm into Count Orioff's twice during the interview, and by his repeated attentions to him and Baron Brunow ties. He had sent Edgar Ney, his aid-de-camp, yester day to the Russian representatives, to express his high

The Turkish Difficulty at the Conferences—Historical Coincidences—Convention to Work out the Details of the Treaty—The Allies to Take Possession of Trebisonle, Smyrna and Candia—Grand State Dinner at Onne Waleneski's—Public Rejoicongs—The Steeple Chases at

and simple, took place on Thursday, and so resolute was Aali Pacha in holding out respecting the Danubian Prinofpalities, that the Emperor sent for him on Friday morning, to see what imperial influence could accomplish. What occurred at that interview is known only to Napoleon and the Turkish plezipotentiary; but the result the same day, no further impediment. It is generally understood that the opniomplated independence of the

plenipotentiaries, has been a matter postpoued, if not entirely ceded, to the natural jealousy of furkey. Asis Pacha insisted upon the Sultan's having entire control, or, rather, responsibility. "Make Moldavia and Walla-chia independent," he said, "and there are influential Boyards residing in the Principalities who could speedily find means of flinging them into the lap of Russia." Half an bour before the Conference sat on Friday, Baron

might have reen beind as Sunday was so near at hand, it was the Emperor's wash that the grand event should not be finally consummated till that day. Then the Bourse would be closed, and the that Paris, in 1814, capitulated to the allies, who banish ed the founder of the Bonapartist dynasty to Eloa. What day, therefore, could be more fit and proper for the conclusion of a peace which elevated the descentant of that the descentance illustrates a via course the heads of the representafor Paris, which had once trembled under the hoots of heir chargers, to reassert its prerogative of arms in the face of the world, by witnessing the signature of a peace which places the incontestible supremacy of those arms high above that of any power on earth?

residents began to have an inkling of the truth when Lord Cowley, the English ambassador, was seen to descend into the court of his hotel, en grande tenue, covered with the orders of his rank, and enter his rollan de ceremonie.

FARRICK OFFICE March 21, 1856

A despatch has been this morning received from th Farl of Charendon, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, March 30, announ ing the signature of peace, at 2 o'clock on that day, at

The Prenipotentiaries of Great Britain, of Austria, of bave affixed their signatures to the itreaty, which put an end to the war, and which, while definitively settling

Farls in four weeks, or sooner if possible; until that time the stipulations of the treaty cannot be made public. At half past two o'clock to-day the Prefect of Poilce

had the following announcement placarded:—
CONGRESS OF PARS, March 30, 1856.
Peace was signed to-day, at 1 o'clock, at the Ministr Peace was signed to-cay, at 1 o clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Pienipotentiaries of France, of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sandina and of Turkey sifixed their signa-unes to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, in settling the Eastern question, places the peace of Europe upon a firm and curable basis.

PIETRI, Prefect of Polico.

SPEECH OF EMPEROR NAPOLEON. SPEECH OF EMPEROR NATURELY.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes that, when the news of the signing of the treaty was announced to the Emperor, he expressed himself to the following effect—He thanked the Pisnipotentlaries for having some in per-

the complete realization of the speech delivered by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and that the peace was case which carried with it no humilation to
Russia, and which did not compromise the digalty
or independence of any one. It was, in fact, such
as a great nation might propose or accept without
degradation; and it therefore had all the elements of
solidity and durability. And he added that so favorable a result was, in a great measure, owing to the conciliatory spirit and the moderation which marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the

course of the present Conferences.

The same writer says there are other questions of paramount interest pending, and it would not be proper for the Planipotentiaries to have without taking them into consideration:—"I understant that Lord Clarendon has no intention of quitting Paris for the moment. I believe I am not in the alightest degree mistaken when I state that the best feel-

Such a result is naturally toe case, because it was neve the Intention of Engiand and France to punish Muscovite aggression with conquest involving loss of territory, or permanent comparion."

He punis of the Invalides Territory in Paris—Incipents & March 30] Correspondence of London Post.

The guns of the Invalides announced at two o'clock this day that a treaty of peace had been signed. The document was prepared and ready for execution on Saturday, so that the Punipotentiaries had nothing to do but attach their names to the articles with the historical peace of the eagle's wing, decorated with jewels, while the Empress had thought proper to command. The event had been so confidently expected, that it appeared to produce little effect in Paris. The promeaders of the Champe Elysées, it being a bright sunny day, were legion, and might be heard to exclaim, "Arcz-rous estendar for the command. The event had been so confidently expected, that it appeared to produce little effect in Paris. There will be filmminations at he hotes of the rorigin Amnassadors, probably teaght, and I presume a general filumination will take place to morrow evening.

The Plealpatentiaries were all in full uniform when they signed the treaty, of which there were seven copies, oblique altegether minety-eight signatures. The event was not only make known from the invalides, but also by stills potent up a strength of the contract of the Bourse who promeade the Boulevards on all days of the week, as well as Sundays, for the purpose of buying and selling. I understand he funds had not a treath had large since discounted the peace signature.

It will be remembered that it was on the Schof March that Paris fell into the hands of hands had not refer the anniversary finds the representatives of the old encember of this country to day (viz. March 30, 1839) united to give the world repose, presided over by a Napoleon. The efficial announcement may that the Plenipotentistics of the anniversary finds the irreport to the treaty of the relative part is a

reduce Nicolaisif to a commercial port, to scompilan which orders have already been given—so say the Russian authorities.

The Emperor sent General Ney, his aid de-camp, to Lord Cacendon, Count de Cavour, as well as to Count Orleff to thank them for the salutes of artillery and the illuminations by which the birth of the Prince Imperial was celevrated in the Orlines.

The health of the Empress goes on improving every day, but there is no day yet fixed for her Mejesty's leaving ter room, but that will not be long delayed. As the capital of the Prince Imperial must, according to the programme published, follow the above event, it is asleulased, that it will take place on the second fortaight in April. At that period the ratifications of the treaty may not have been exchanged, but the adhesion of all the high contracting parties will be known by telegraph, so that the rejoicings for the baptism will be a so these for peace, fact as the members of the Congress will be still in Pasts, in order to make the exchange of ratification, their presence will give to the baptismal files the character of European ceremony.

Whilst the Plenipotentaries were engaged in singing the treaty, under the preddency of M. Watewski, has lady, the Countess, was bringing an infant into the world. The numerous English friends of the Countess will be glad to hear that she is doing very well.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TREATY OF PRACE IN PARANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TREATY OF PRACE IN PARThe English Parliament reassembled on 31st of March.

Mr. F. Francet saia it was without precedent that the
war should be concluded without her Mejetty's Ministers
condescending to inform the House of the Jovernment
had entered the house after the House had of the government
had entered the house after the House had on the young the
mittee of cupply, but if he noble land of the government
had entered the house after the House had one to did not stain;
of peace after the House had gone into Com mittee of Supply, it would only have been decoit and respectful to
the House if his colleagues had waited a few minutes
until the noble lord arrived. In order to give the noble
lord an appertunity of declaring what had tasan place,
he would move that the Chairman report progress. He
might be sold that the signing of the treaty of peace had
been announced by fining the guns, but the Hurse wright
remember that the same guns had been fined for Substront with the contract of the contract of the contract
commenced. The did not contract
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and his soldie, a fought and died.

The Delicit, and the Sicice, are silent on the great topic of the day.

THE NATOLFON EUROPEAN CONGRESS—THE ITALIAN QUESTION IN PARIS IN THE CONFERENCES.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PARIS, March 30, 1856.

I alludeded some time since to an idea long familiar to the Emperor, of a Congress in Paris on the general state of Europe, with a view to certain modifications. The real otject, perhaps, is to efface in some measure time. Congress of Visions. I believe it has been communicated to the English givernment, but has been communicated to the English givernment, but has been communicated. The Emperor's temedity in such matters is well knewn, and, though the pian nay be postponed, I doubt resistant it is suit ely abandoned. Another Congress is apoken of with another object, but on this I must not say anything at present all will come in good time.

I mentiomed in a recent letter that among either facts reported to me relative to the proceedings of the Congress, a cause havorable to Sardinia wind, or would be, inserted in the protocols. This element of which the Danuble. Count Cayour is said to have explained, it is an animated and forsuble address, the claims of his government for participate in the advantagem carring from the throwing open the mouths and fresing the navigation of that river. He demanded, it is said, that Sardinian viscoses should on enterlar or quitting, we according or descending, the Danube suffer as impediments of any kind. Count Buot is described as having offered some opposition to the demanded in the secondar systematic properties of the farance, and even by Russia, was down not omit any opportunity of showing her resembnent by England and France, and even by Russia, was down not omit any opportunity of showing her resembnent by the Barquia de Vita Baria, the resident Sardinian Minister in Paris. They were favorably viewed by England and France, and were the state of thely. M. Cayour drew the attention of the demanded of the present week. But ano